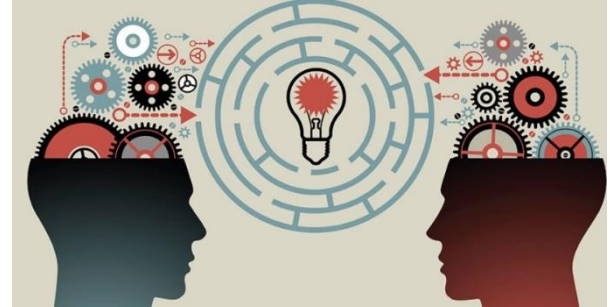


Thinking-based learning

Thinking-based learning enhances the quality of internships for students by actively engaging them in critical thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making processes. This approach challenges students to analyze complex clinical situations, evaluate information critically, and apply knowledge in practical settings. Thinking-based learning fosters deeper understanding and retention of medical concepts, encourages independent thinking, and enhances clinical judgment skills.



How:

Objective; implement thinking-based learning in clinical settings.

1. Identify learning goals; clearly define the cognitive skills and learning outcomes you aim to develop, such as analysis, evaluation, synthesis of information, and application of knowledge in clinical practice.
2. Design thinking challenges; create challenges or scenarios that require deep thinking, encouraging students to question, analyze, and evaluate information critically.
3. Structured thinking activities; organize activities that promote structured thinking, such as case studies, reflective journals, group discussions, and Socratic questioning, tailored to the clinical setting.
4. Facilitate guided inquiry; guide students through the inquiry process, prompting them with questions that encourage deeper investigation and reflection on their learning experiences.
5. Encourage collaborative learning; foster an environment where students collaboratively tackle problems, share insights, and learn from each other's perspectives and experiences.
6. Provide feedback and reflection; offer constructive feedback on students' thinking processes and outcomes. Encourage self-reflection and peer feedback to facilitate continuous improvement.

Special requirements:

Ensure scenarios and challenges are relevant to real-world clinical practice to enhance the applicability and engagement of students.

Encourage the consideration of diverse perspectives and solutions, highlighting the importance of inclusivity and cultural competence in healthcare.

Time required:

Spend 1-2 hours planning and designing each thinking challenge or activity.

Allocate variable time for activities, ranging from short, 30-minute discussions to multi-day, in-depth case studies or projects.

Dedicate time after activities for feedback and reflection, typically around 30 minutes to 1 hour.